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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/550,960	04/17/2000	Richard C. Levine	065581.0105	1648
7590	11/16/2006		EXAMINER	
Baker Botts LLP 2001 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75201			BORISOV, IGOR N	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				3628

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/550,960	LEVINE, RICHARD C.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Igor Borissov	3628

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 May 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,4,6-40,42-78,80-159 and 161-168 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,4,6-33,36-40, 42-71, 74-78,80-97, 100-122, 125-149, 152-159 and 161-168 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 34,35,72,73,98,99,123,124,150 and 151 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

IGOR N. BORISOV
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5/04/2006 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

Amendment received on 5/04/2006 is acknowledged and entered. Claims 2, 3, 5, 41, 79, 160 have been canceled. Claims 1, 23, 39, 77, 101, 128 and 155 have been amended. Claims 1, 4, 6-40, 42-78, 80-159, 161-168 are currently pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 78 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The preamble of the claim recites: "the method of Claim 77, The method of Claim 1...", which is confusing. It is not clear which claim the claim 77 is referred to.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which

said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 4, 6-11, 13-17, 19-20, 38-40, 42-49, 51-55, 57-58, 76-78, 80-89, 94, 100-109, 127-136, 154-159, and 161-168 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanevsky et al. (US 6,285,777).

As for Claim 1, Kanevsky et al. discloses a method comprising:

storing a first address (e-mail address of the sender) and a first functional property code (name, post address of the sender) associated with a first point (a first post office, 14 in Fig. 1);

storing a second functional property code (name, a post address of a recipient), a second address (e-mail address of the recipient) and a third address (the post address of the receiver) associated with a second point (the second post office closest to the recipient);

determining if the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional property code (matching decoded addresses with addresses stored in the database) (see col. 2, lines 21-59, col. 4, lines 1 1-27);

determining if the first functional address is compatible with the second address (matching decoded addresses with addresses stored in the database) (see col. 2, lines 21-59, col. 4, lines 1 1-27);

sending the third address to the first point if the first functional property code is compatible with the second one (to find the specific post office closest to the recipient); and

routing an object to the second point (the second post office, 24) based on the third address (the post address of the recipient, such that the object must be routed to the post office closest to the recipient);

wherein the first functional property code describes an intended purpose for contents for a transmission associated with the first address, and wherein the second functional property code describes an inherent capability attributable to the third address.

Kanevsky et al. does not explicitly teach assessing compatibility of functional codes. However, Kanevsky et al. does teach that each address includes a functional property code associated with said address, and the step of matching decoded addresses with addresses stored in the database (col. 2, lines 21-59).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kanevsky et al. to include determining if the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional property code, because it would advantageously allow to facilitate the processing of customer orders.

As for Claim 4: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein routing the object to the second point based on the third address includes associating a label containing the third address with the object (when the second post office (24) is physically delivering the object to the recipient after receiving the object from the first post office (14), the second post office (24) MUST print the content of the object along with the label including the address of the recipient so as to deliver the object to the recipient).

As for Claim 6: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second address includes a partial postal address (see col. 2, lines 61-62).

As for Claim 7: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second address is compatible with the third address (columns 2, 4).

As for Claim 8: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first address includes part of the second address (in case the first and second address are both in the same city).

As for Claim 9: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the third address includes a pseudo-address (a big corporation recipient MUST include the mail-room address (pseudo-address, not actual address for each recipient) for the internal distribution).

As for Claim 10: Kanevsky et al. discloses the method, wherein the first point includes an origin point.

As for Claim 11: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second point includes the destination point.

As for Claim 13: Kanevsky et al.. discloses the method, wherein the database is remote from the first point (see the database server 38 in Fig. 1).

As for Claim 14: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the database includes a processor and a memory.

As for Claim 15: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first address is compatible with the second address if the first address matches the second address (the e-mail header of the first address MUST match that of the second address to be routed).

As for Claim 16: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first address is compatible with the second address if the first address matches part of the second address (see Id.).

As for Claim 17: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional code if the first functional property code matches the second functional property code (the names or postal addresses sender/receiver MUST be matched so as to route the object).

As for Claim 19: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first point is operable to modify the first functional property code before sending the first functional property code to the database (column 2).

As for Claim 20: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the modifying includes substituting another code for the first code (col. 2).

As for Claim 38: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the transportation network is a parcel delivery network (see Fig. 1).

As for Claim 39, Kanevsky et al. discloses a system comprising:

a first point (the first post office, 14) operable to obtain and send a first address (e-mail address of a sender and a first functional property code (name, postal address, etc.);

a processor coupled to the first point, the processor programmed to:

store a second functional property code in database, a second address and a third address associated with the second point (see Supra Claim 1);

receive from the database (38) the first address and the first functional property code;

determine if the first address is compatible with the second address (see Supra Claim 1);

determine if the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional property code if the first and second addresses are compatible (see Figs. and columns); and

send the third address (the postal address of the recipient) to the first point if the first functional property code is compatible with the second one (to find the specific post office closest to the recipient),

wherein the first functional property code describes an intended purpose for contents for a transmission associated with the first address, and wherein the second functional property code describes an inherent capability attributable to the third address.

Kanevsky et al. does not explicitly teach that the third address reflects a match between the first functional property code and at least one of a plurality of functional property codes associated with the second address.

However, Kanevsky et al. does teach that each address includes a functional property code associated with said address, and the step of matching decoded addresses with addresses stored in the database (col. 2, lines 21-59).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kanevsky et al. to include that the third address reflects a match between the first functional property code and at least one of a plurality of functional property codes associated with the second

address, because it would advantageously allow to facilitate the processing of customer orders.

As for Claim 40: Kanevqky et al. further discloses the system including routing an object to the second point (destination) based on the third address (forwarding address).

As for Claim 42: Kanevsky et al. discloses the system, wherein a label containing the third address is associated with an object and is used to facilitate routing the object to the second point (when the second post office (24) is physically delivering the object to the recipient after receiving the object from the first post office (14), the second post office (24) MUST print the content of the object along with the label including the address of the recipient so as to deliver the object to the recipient).

As for Claim 43: Kanevsky et al. teaches the system including retrieving an object from the second point based on the third address (the recipient comes to the second post office to retrieve the object).

As for Claim 44: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the second address includes a partial postal address.

As for Claim 45: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the second address is compatible with the third address.

As for Claim 46: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the first address includes part of the second address (in case the first and second address are both in the same city).

As for Claim 47: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the third address includes a pseudo-address (a big corporation recipient MUST include the mail-room address (pseudo-address, not actual address for each recipient) for the internal distribution).

As for Claim 48: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the first point includes an origin point (see Supra Fig. 1).

As for Claim 49: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the second point includes the destination point.

As for Claim 51: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the database is remote from the first point (see Fig. 1).

As for Claim 52: Kanevsky et al. discloses the system, wherein the database includes a processor and a memory.

As for Claim 53: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional code if the first functional property code matches the second functional property code (the e-mail header of the first address MUST match that of the second address to be routed).

As for Claim 57: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the first point is operable to modify the first functional property code before sending the first functional property code to the database (Claim 19).

As for Claim 58: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the modifying includes substituting another code for the first code (Claim 20).

As for Claim 76: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the transportation network is a parcel delivery network (see Fig. 1).

As for Claim 77, Kanevsky et al. discloses a method comprising:
obtaining a first address and a first functional property code associated with a first point (see Supra Claim 1);
communicating the first address and the first code;
determining a second address (the postal address of the recipient) associated with a second point based on the first address and the first functional property code (see col. 2 for determining which post office is closest to the recipient based on the first address and the first property code);
receiving the second address at the first point (to enable the first post office to route the object to the second point); and

facilitating routing an object from a location to a destination based at least one the second address,

wherein the first functional property code describes an intended purpose for contents for a transmission associated with the first address; and wherein the second functional property code describes an inherent capability attributable to a third address.

Kanevsky et al. does not explicitly teach that the third address reflects a match between the first functional property code and at least one of a plurality of functional property codes associated with the second address.

However, Kanevsky et al. does teach that each address includes a functional property code associated with said address, and the step of matching decoded addresses with addresses stored in the database (col. 2, lines 21-59).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kanevsky et al. to include that the third address reflects a match between the first functional property code and at least one of a plurality of functional property codes associated with the second address, because it would advantageously allow to facilitate the processing of customer orders.

As for Claim 78: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method including routing an object to the second point (destination) based on the second address (the postal address of the recipient).

As for Claim 80: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein facilitating routing includes associating a label containing the second address with the object (when the second post office (24) is physically delivering the object to the recipient after receiving the object from the first post office (14), the second post office (24) MUST print the content of the object along with the label including the address of the recipient so as to deliver the object to the recipient).

As for Claim 81: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method wherein facilitating routing includes selecting a network node to which to route the object

(each post office delivery carrier inherently must select the best delivery network node to route the object).

As for Claim 82: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method including facilitating retrieval of the object from the second point based on the second address (Claim 43).

As for Claim 83: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein obtaining a first address and a first functional property code includes detecting signals from a keyboard that designates the first address and the first functional property code (see Fig. 1 for the computer system that MUST show the connection between the sender's computer and the first post office).

As for Claim 84: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein detecting signals includes detecting signals indicating the selection of the first address and the first functional property code in a display menu (see Fig. 1 for the computer system that MUST include Graphic User Interface to facilitate the interface between the sender and the communication system).

As for Claim 85: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first address and the first functional property code are displayed in a GUI.

As for Claim 86: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second address includes a partial postal address (see col. 2, lines 61-62).

As for Claim 87: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second address includes a pseudo-address (a big corporation recipient MUST include the mail-room address (pseudo-address, not actual address for each recipient) for the internal distribution).

As for Claim 88: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first point includes an origin point.

As for Claim 89: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second point includes the destination point.

As for Claim 94: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein obtaining a first address and a first code includes generating the code based on automated optical recognition the object (col. 2).

As for Claim 100: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the transportation network is a parcel delivery network.

As for Claim 101, Kanevsky et al. discloses a method comprising:
receiving and storing a first address and a first functional property code associated with a first point (Claim 1);
storing a second functional property code, a second address and a third address associated with a second point (Claim 1);
determining if the first address is compatible with the second address (Claim 1);
determining if the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional property code if the first and second addresses are compatible (Claim 1); and
generating the third address (the postal address of the recipient) to the first point if the first functional property code is compatible with the second one (see id.);

wherein the first functional property code describes an intended purpose for contents for a transmission associated with the first address, and wherein the second functional property code describes an inherent capability attributable to the third address.

Kanevsky et al. does not explicitly teach that the third address reflects a match between the first functional property code and at least one of a plurality of functional property codes associated with the second address.

However, Kanevsky et al. does teach that each address includes a functional property code associated with said address, and the step of matching decoded addresses with addresses stored in the database (col. 2, lines 21-59).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kanevsky et al. to include that the third address reflects a match between the first functional property code and at least one of a plurality of functional property codes associated with the second

address, because it would advantageously allow to facilitate the processing of customer orders.

As for Claim 102: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method wherein the second address includes a partial address (Claim 6).

As for Claim 103: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method wherein the second address matches the third address (see Supra Claim 7).

As for Claim 104: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first address includes part of the second address (in case the first and second address are both in the same city).

As for Claim 105 Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the third address includes a pseudo-address (Claim 9).

As for Claim 106: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second point includes the destination point (see Fig. 1).

As for Claim 107: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first address is compatible with the second address if the first address matches the second address (Claim 15).

As for Claim 108: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first address is compatible with the second address if the first address matches the part of second address (Claim 16).

As for Claim 109: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional code if the first functional property code matches the second functional property code (Claim 17).

As for Claim 117 Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the database stores a second code, a second address and a third address for each of the second points.

As for Claim 118: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein determining the compatibility includes determining if the first address is compatible with any of the second address.

As for Claim 127: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the transportation network is a parcel delivery network (see Fig. 1).

As for Claim 128, Kanevsky et al. discloses a system comprising:
a first point (14) operable to obtain and send a first address and a first functional property code (see Fig. 1; Claim 39);
a processor coupled to the first point, the processor programmed to:
store a second functional property code in database, a second address and a third address associated with a second point (24) (see Fig. 1; Claim 39);
receive from the database (38) the first address and the first functional property code;
determine if the first address is compatible with the second address (see Id.);
determine if the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional property code if the first and second addresses are compatible (see Fig. 1 and columns);
generate the third address to the first point if the first functional property code is compatible with the second one (Claim 39);
wherein the first functional property code describes an intended purpose for contents for a transmission associated with the first address, and wherein the second functional property code describes an inherent capability attributable to the third address.

Kanevsky et al. does not explicitly teach that the third address reflects a match between the first functional property code and at least one of a plurality of functional property codes associated with the second address.

However, Kanevsky et al. does teach that each address includes a functional property code associated with said address, and the step of matching decoded addresses with addresses stored in the database (col. 2, lines 21-59).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kanevsky et al. to include that

the third address reflects a match between the first functional property code and at least one of a plurality of functional property codes associated with the second address, because it would advantageously allow to facilitate the processing of customer orders.

As for Claim 129: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the second address includes a partial postal address (Claim 6).

As for Claim 130: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the second address is compatible with the third address (see Supra Claim 7).

As for Claim 131: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the first address includes part of the second address (in case the first and second address are both in the same city).

As for Claim 132: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the third address includes a pseudo-address (Claim 9).

As for Claim 133: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the second point includes the destination point (see Fig. 1).

As for Claim 134: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the first address is compatible with the second address if the first address matches the second address (the e-mail header of the first address MUST match that of the second address to be routed).

As for Claim 135: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the first address is compatible with the second address if the first address matches part of the second address (Claim 16).

As for Claim 136: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional code if the first functional property code matches the second functional property code (Claim 17).

As for Claim 154: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the system, wherein the transportation network is a parcel delivery network.

As for Claim 155, Kanevsky et al. discloses a method comprising:

obtaining a first address and a stored code associated with a first point (see Fig. 1 Claim 1);

determining whether to use the stored code or an alternative code as a first code based on whether a user provides the alternative code (the sender MUST provide the alternative address to route the object to the alternative destination. If not, use the stored code));

storing a second functional property code, a second address and a third address associated with a second point (Claim 1);

determining if the first address is compatible with the second address (see Id.);

determining if the first functional property code is compatible with the second functional property code if the first and second addresses are compatible (see Supra Fig. 1 and columns);

sending the third address to the first point if the first functional property code is compatible with the second one (Claim 1);

wherein the first functional property code describes an intended purpose for contents for a transmission associated with the first address, and wherein the second functional property code describes an inherent capability attributable to the third address.

Kanevsky et al. does not explicitly teach that the third address reflects a match between the first functional property code and at least one of a plurality of functional property codes associated with the second address.

However, Kanevsky et al. does teach that each address includes a functional property code associated with said address, and the step of matching decoded addresses with addresses stored in the database (col. 2, lines 21-59).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kanevsky et al. to include that the third address reflects a match between the first functional property code and

at least one of a plurality of functional property codes associated with the second address, because it would advantageously allow to facilitate the processing of customer orders.

As for Claim 156: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the stored code includes a default property code associated with the first point (Claim 1).

As for Claim 157: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein obtaining the first address and the stored code includes: receiving the first address from the user; and accessing the stored code from a memory (Claim 1).

As for Claim 158: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein determining whether to use the stored code or the alternative code is based on whether a prefix is provided for the first address, and wherein the alternative code includes prefix (col. 2, lines 61-63 for the prefix).

As for Claim 159: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method including routing an object to the second point (the second post office, 24) based on the third address (the postal address of the recipient).

As for Claim 161: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein routing includes associating a label containing the second address with the object (when the second post office (24) is physically delivering the object to the recipient after receiving the object from the first post office (14), the second post office (24) MUST print the content of the object along with the label including the address of the recipient so as to deliver the object to the recipient).

As for Claim 162: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method including retrieving an object from the second point based on the third address (see Supra Claim 43).

As for Claim 163: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second address includes a partial postal address (Claim 6).

As for Claim 164: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second address is compatible with the third address (Claim 7).

As for Claim 165: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first address includes part of the second address (in case the first and second address are both in the same city).

As for Claim 166: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the third address includes a pseudo-address (Claim 9).

As for Claim 167: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the first point includes an origin point (see Fig. 1).

As for Claim 168: Kanevsky et al. further discloses the method, wherein the second point includes the destination point (see Id.).

Claims 18-22, 50, 56, 59-60, 90-93, 95-96, 110-111, and 137-138 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanevsky et al. in view of Reilly (US 6,427,164).

As for Claims 21-22, 59-60, 95-96, 110-111 and 137-138, the invention of Kanevsky et al. discloses the invention as recited above, but does not expressly disclose: sending a no match code from the database to the first point if the first address or functional property code is incompatible with the second address or functional property code.

Reilly teaches a system and method for automatic notification, including sending a no-match code from the database to the origin point if the destination information is not compatible with the stored data in the database (see col. 7, lines 27-67).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Kanevsky et al. such that the system sends a no-match code from the database to the first point if the first address or functional property code is incompatible with the second address or functional property code, as taught by Reilly, for the purpose of providing the sender with "Non-delivery report", which indicates that the address is invalid.

As for Claims 18-20, 50, 56-58, 90-93, the invention of Kanevsky et al. further discloses the invention as recited earlier, but does not specifically disclose the invention including the database being located with the first point.

Reilly teaches, for a computer networking system, that the system includes the database being located with the local computer system (see Figs. 1-2).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Kanevsky et al. such that the database is located with the first point (local, not remote), as taught by Reilly, for the purpose of providing the first point with a medium storage device that typically contains programs and data.

Claims 23-24, 28-29, 31-32, 36-37, 61-62, 64-67, 69-70, 74-75, 97, 112-113, 117-118, 120-121, 139-140, 142-145, 147-148, and 152-153 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanevsky et al. in view of Fuisz (US 6,389,455).

As for Claims 23-24, 28-29, 31-32, 36-37, 61-62, 64-67, 69-70, 74-75, 97, 112-113, 117-118, 120-121, 139-140, 142-145, 147-148, and 152-153 Kanevsky et al. discloses the invention as recited earlier, but does not expressly disclose the invention including: the first or second address having multiple addresses (or functional property codes); and the database storing a second functional property code, a second address, and a third address for each of a plurality of second points.

Fuisz is cited to show a system and method for routing an incoming mail to an account that includes MULTIPLE e-mail addresses, new e-mail peripherals and other e-mail services.

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It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Kanevsky et al. such that the first or second address would have multiple addresses or functional property codes (which is associated with the address), as taught by Fuisz, for the purpose of providing the users with an option that the users would use their Primary account or addresses as their permanent e-mail address, while retaining the flexibility to change their Secondary accounts or address in connection with changes in occupation-related e-mail address, a switch to a new e-mail provider, and the use of new e-mail peripherals.

Claims 25-27, 30, 33, 63, 68, 71, 114-116, 119, 122, 141, 146 and 149 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanvesky et al. and Fuisz, and further in view of Reilly.

The modified invention of Kanevsky et al. discloses the invention as recited above, but does not expressly disclose the invention including:

sending a no match code from the database to the first point if the first address or functional property code is incompatible with the second address or functional property code.

Reilly teaches, a system and method for automatic notification, including sending a no match code from the database to the origin point if the destination information is not compatible with the stored data in the database (see col. 7, lines 27-67).

It would have been further obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to change the modified invention of Kanevsk.y et al. such that the system sends a no match code from the database to the first point if the first address or functional property code is incompatible with the second address of functional property code, as taught by Reilly, for the purpose of providing the sender with "Non-delivery report", which indicates that the address is invalid.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 34-35, 72-73, 98-99, 123-124 and 150-151 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claims, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claims and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

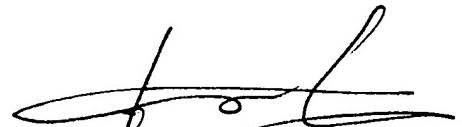
Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 4, 6-40, 42-78, 80-159, 161-168 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Igor Borissov whose telephone number is 571-272-6801. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Hayes can be reached on 571-272-6708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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